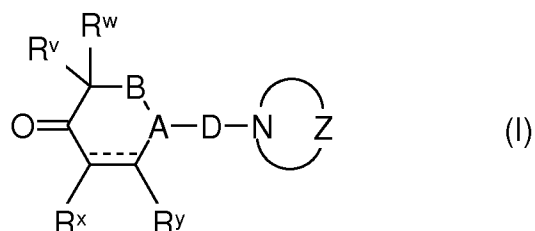


**AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the general formula I




where

$\begin{array}{c} * \\ | \\ * - A - * \end{array}$  is a group of the formulae  $\begin{array}{c} * \\ | \\ * - N = W \\ | \\ * \end{array}$  or  $\begin{array}{c} * \\ | \\ * - N = C(R^p)(R^q) \\ | \\ * \end{array}$  where D is bonded to the nitrogen atom and where

~~R<sup>p</sup> and R<sup>q</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyloxy and optionally substituted phenyl;~~

W is O, S or an N-R<sup>z</sup> group where R<sup>z</sup> is selected from optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyloxy and optionally substituted phenyl and \* denotes the bonding sites;

-B- is ~~a bond or~~  where R<sup>m</sup> and R<sup>n</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyloxy and optionally substituted phenyl, or, when the nitrogen in the A group is bonded to B, may also be a carbonyl group, and \* denotes the bonding sites;

~~----~~ represents a single bond or a double bond;

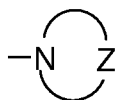
R<sup>v</sup>, R<sup>w</sup> are each independently hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyloxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl; or

~~R<sup>\*</sup>, R<sup>y</sup> are each independently hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl-C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyloxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl; or~~

R<sup>x</sup>, R<sup>y</sup>, ~~—~~ together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, ~~may also~~ form a fused phenyl ring ~~or a fused 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle which has 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms which are selected from N, O and S, where the fused phenyl ring and the fused aromatic heterocycle may have 1, 2 or 3 substituents which are selected from optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, CN, OR<sup>1</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SR<sup>4</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, CONR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, COOR<sup>5</sup>, COR<sup>6</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyloxy and halogen; where~~

$R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H, optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl, where  $R^3$  may also be a  $COR^7$  group where  $R^7$  is hydrogen, optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl, where  $R^2$  with  $R^3$  may also together form a 5- or 6-membered, saturated or unsaturated carbocycle which may have a heteroatom selected from O, S and  $NR^8$  as a ring member, where  $R^8$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

D is a linear or branched 2- to 10-membered alkylene chain which may have, as chain members, a heteroatom group K which is selected from O, S,  $S(O)$ ,  $S(O)_2$ ,  $N-R^8$ ,  $CO-O$ ,  $C(O)NR^8$ , and/or 1 or 2 nonadjacent carbonyl groups and which may include a cycloalkanediyl group and/or may have a double or triple bond;



is a saturated or monounsaturated, monocyclic nitrogen heterocycle having from 5 to 8 ring members or a bicyclic saturated nitrogen heterocycle having from 7 to 12 ring members, where the mono- and the bicyclic nitrogen heterocycle optionally has, as a ring member, a further heteroatom selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, where the mono- or bicyclic nitrogen heterocycle ~~may be unsubstituted or~~ bears an  $R^a$  radical, where

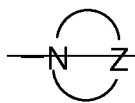
$R^*$  is  ~~$C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{40}$ -alkenyl,  $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkylsulfonyl,  $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{40}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{40}$ -cycloalkyl- $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{40}$ -cycloalkylcarbonyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{40}$ -cycloalkylcarbonyl- $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl- $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkyl, phenoxycarbonyl, phenyl- $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkyloxycarbonyl, 3- to 8-membered heterocyclycarbonyl or 3- to 8-membered heterocyclycarbonyl- $C_4$ - $C_{40}$ -alkyl, where heterocyclyl in the aforementioned~~

~~radicals may have one, two or three heteroatoms selected from S, O and N, and~~

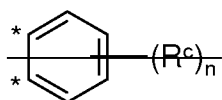
~~where the last 6 radicals may have, on the heterocycle or on the phenyl ring, 1, 2 or 3 substituents  $R^b$  which are each independently selected from optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_4$ - $C_{10}$ -bicycloalkyl and  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -tricycloalkyl, where the last three groups may optionally be substituted by halogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, halogen, CN,  $OR^+$ ,  $NR^2R^3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $SR^4$ ,  $SO_2R^5$ ,  $CONR^2R^3$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^3$ ,  $COOR^5$ ,  $COR^6$ ,  $O-COR^6$ , 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, S and N, and phenyl, where phenyl and heterocyclyl in the last two substituents  $R^b$  may optionally bear one or two substituents which are each independently selected from  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $NR^2R^3$ , CN,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -fluoroalkyl and halogen, and where 2 substituents  $R^b$  bonded to adjacent carbon atoms of the aromatic radical may together be  $C_3$ - or  $C_4$ -alkylene, or, together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, may be a fused on, unsaturated 5- or 6-membered carbocycle or a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle having 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms as ring members; or~~

$R^a$  is an E-Ar group wherein E is a bond or linear or branched alkylene having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and in particular  $(CH_2)_p$  where p is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, and Ar is selected from phenyl, naphthyl and 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl which has one, two or three heteroatoms selected from S, O and N as ring members and which may optionally have 1, 2 or 3 ~~of the aforementioned~~ substituents  $R^b$  which are each independently selected from  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_4$ - $C_{10}$ -bicycloalkyl and  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -

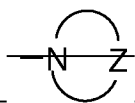
tricycloalkyl, where the last three groups may optionally be substituted by halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, CN, OR<sup>1</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SR<sup>4</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, CONR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, COOR<sup>5</sup>, COR<sup>6</sup>, O-COR<sup>6</sup>, 5- or 6-membered saturated, partly unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclyl having 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, S and N, and phenyl, where phenyl and heterocyclyl in the last two substituents R<sup>b</sup> may optionally bear one or two substituents which are each independently selected from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-fluoroalkyl and halogen, and where 2 substituents R<sup>b</sup> bonded to adjacent carbon atoms of the aromatic radical may together be C<sub>3</sub>- or C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene, or, together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, may be a fused-on, unsaturated 5- or 6-membered carbocycle or a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle



~~is a saturated monocyclic nitrogen heterocycle having from 5 to 7 ring atoms which bears a fused-on benzene ring of the formula~~



~~where \* denotes the bonding sites to the saturated monocyclic heterocycle; R<sup>e</sup> may be the same or different and is as defined for R<sup>b</sup>, and n is 0, 1, 2 or 3;~~



~~where~~ ~~may optionally also have 1, 2, 3 or 4 further C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups as substituents;~~

where the term "optionally substituted phenyl" in the definition of R<sup>z</sup>, R<sup>m</sup>, R<sup>n</sup>, R<sup>v</sup>, R<sup>w</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> is unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl which has 1, 2 or 3, of the following substituents: halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl,

C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, OR<sup>21</sup>, COOR<sup>21</sup>, NR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>,

CONR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>, O-CONR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>, S-R<sup>24</sup>, SOR<sup>25</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>25</sup>, OCOR<sup>26</sup> and COR<sup>26</sup>, where R<sup>21</sup> to R<sup>26</sup> are

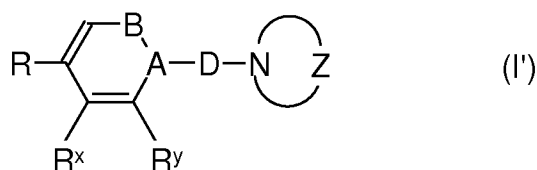
hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl, benzyl or phenyl;

where the term "optionally substituted alkyl" in the definition of R<sup>z</sup>, R<sup>m</sup>, R<sup>n</sup>, R<sup>v</sup>, R<sup>w</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>,

R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> is alkyl which may have 1, 2 or 3 substituents which are selected from OH,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, halogen, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-cycloalkyl and optionally substituted phenyl;

the physiologically acceptable acid addition salts of this compound and the tautomer of the formula I'



where R is halogen, an O-R<sup>1</sup> group where R<sup>1</sup> is as defined above, or an O-C(O)R<sup>9</sup> group

where R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, benzyl or phenyl, where the last two

radicals are optionally substituted by one or two radicals which are each independently

selected from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-fluoroalkyl or halogen, and

the physiologically acceptable acid addition salts of the tautomer I'.

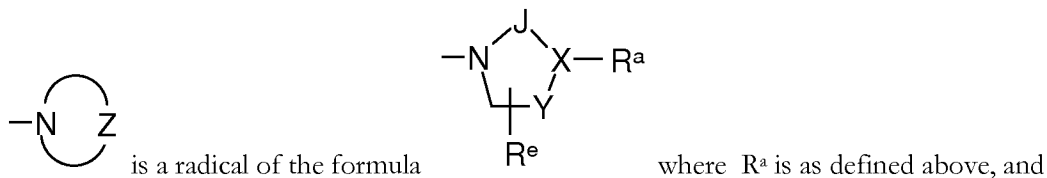
2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where D in the formulae I and I' is a (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub> group or a C(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>l</sub> group, where k is 3, 4, 5 or 6 and l is 2, 3, 4 or 5.

4. (Previously Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where A is N-C(O) in which the carbon atom is bonded to the variable B.

5. (Withdrawn) A compound as claimed in claim 4, where B is CH<sub>2</sub>.

6. (Previously Amended) A compound of the general formula I or I' as claimed in claim 1, where is a radical of the formula where



J is CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>;

X is CH or N and

Y is CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>, or Y-X together is CH=C or CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=C;

R<sup>e</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

7. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 6, where J is CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> and Y is CH<sub>2</sub>.

8. (Previously Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 6, where X is N.

9. (Canceled)

10. (Currently Amended) A compound as claimed in ~~claim 9~~ claim 1, where E is a bond.

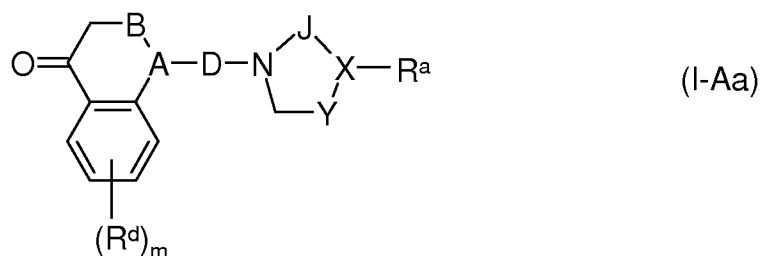
11. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 10, where Ar is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl or s-triazinyl, each of which has 1, 2 or 3 of the aforementioned R<sup>b</sup> radicals.

12. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 9, where E is CH<sub>2</sub>.

13. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 12, where Ar is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imi-dazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, 1-oxa-3,4-diazolyl or 1-thia-3,4-diazolyl, each of which is unsubstituted or may have 1, 2 or 3 of the above-mentioned R<sup>b</sup> radicals.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Original) A compound of the general formula I-Aa



where  $R^a$ , A, B and D are each as defined in claim 1;

m is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

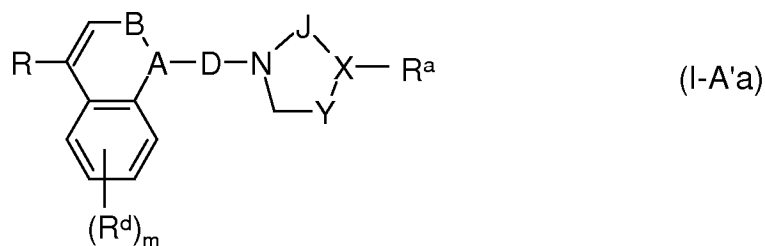
$R^d$  are each independently  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -hydroxyalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $OR^1$ ,  $NR^2R^3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $SR^4$ ,  $SO_2R^4$ ,  $SO_2NR^2R^3$ ,  $CONR^2R^3$ ,  $COOR^5$ ,  $COR^6$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -fluoroalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_2$ -fluoroalkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl or halogen, where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each as defined in claim 1;

J is  $CH_2$ ,  $CH_2-CH_2$  or  $CH_2-CH_2-CH_2$ ;

X is CH or N and

Y is  $CH_2$ ,  $CH_2-CH_2$  or  $CH_2-CH_2-CH_2$ , or Y-X together is  $CH=C$  or  $CH_2-CH=C$ ;

the physiologically acceptable acid addition salts of this compound and the tautomer of the formula I-A'a



where R is as defined in claim 1 and the physiologically acceptable acid addition salts of the tautomer Ia'.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 15, where J is  $CH_2-CH_2$  and Y is  $CH_2$ .

18. (Previously Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 15, where X is N.



19. (Canceled)

20. (Currently Amended). A compound as claimed in claim ~~49~~15, where E is a bond.

21. (Original). A compound as claimed in claim 20, where Ar is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl or s-triazinyl, each of which has 1, 2 or 3 of the aforementioned R<sup>b</sup> radicals.

22. (Original). A compound as claimed in claim 19, where E is CH<sub>2</sub>.

23. (Currently Amended). A compound as claimed in claim 22, where Ar is phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imi-dazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, 1-oxa-3,4-diazolyl or 1-thia-3,4-diazolyl, each of which is unsubstituted or may have 1, 2 or 3 of the above-mentioned R<sup>b</sup> radicals.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Previously Amended). A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one active ingredient which is selected from compounds of the formula I, the tautomers of the formula I', the physiologically tolerated acid addition salts of the compounds I and the physiologically tolerated acid addition salts of the tautomers of the formula I' as claimed in claim 1, optionally together with physiologically acceptable carriers and/or excipients.

26. (Currently Amended). ~~The use of active ingredients which are selected from~~ A method for treating a medical disorder selected from the group consisting of Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, cognitive disturbances, depression, anxiety, addiction, kidney function disturbances, and eating disturbances, said method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of at least one ~~compounds~~ compounds of the formula I, the tautomers of the formula I', the physiologically tolerated acid addition salts of the compounds I and the physiologically tolerated acid addition salts of the tautomers of the formula I' as claimed in claim 1 for producing a pharmaceutical composition for treating diseases which respond to the influence of dopamine D3 receptor antagonists or agonists.

27. (Canceled)

28. (Canceled)

29. (New) The compound according to claim 15, wherein

J is  $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$ ;

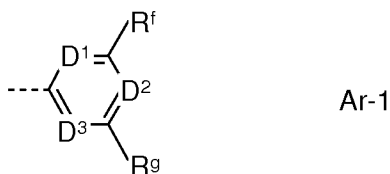
X is N

Y is  $\text{CH}_2$ ;

and wherein

$\text{R}^a$  is a radical E-Ar, wherein E is a bond and Ar is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl and s-triazinyl, each of which has 1, 2 or 3 of the aforementioned  $\text{R}^b$  radicals.

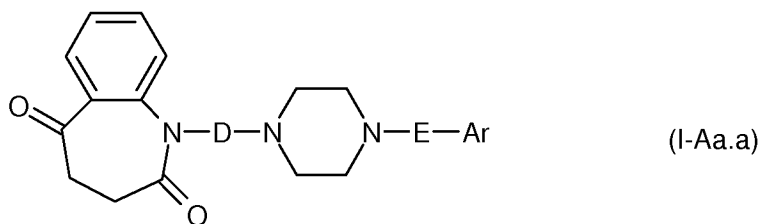
30. (New) The compound according to claim 29, wherein  $\text{R}^a$  is a radical Ar-1



wherein  $\text{D}^1$  and  $\text{D}^2$  are N and  $\text{D}^3$  is CH and wherein

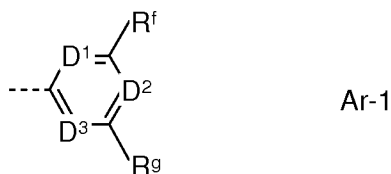
$\text{R}^f$  and  $\text{R}^g$  are each independently selected from the following groups:  $\text{OR}^1$ ,  $\text{NR}^2\text{R}^3$ , CN,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl which is optionally substituted by OH,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkoxy, halogen or phenyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ -alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ -alkynyl,  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{10}$ -bicycloalkyl,  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{10}$ -tricycloalkyl, where the last three groups may optionally be substituted by halogen or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl, halogen, CN,  $\text{OR}^1$ , 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, S and N, and phenyl, where phenyl and heterocyclyl optionally bear one or two substituents which are each independently selected from  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkoxy,  $\text{NR}^2\text{R}^3$ , CN,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_2$ -fluoroalkyl and halogen.

31. (New) The compound according to claim 15, which is of the formula I-Aa



wherein E is a bond and Ar is selected from phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl and s-triazinyl, each of which has 1, 2 or 3 of the aforementioned R<sup>b</sup> radicals.

32. (New) The compound according to claim 30, wherein Ar is a radical Ar-1



wherein D<sup>1</sup> and D<sup>2</sup> are N and D<sup>3</sup> is CH and wherein

R<sup>f</sup> and R<sup>g</sup> are each independently selected from the following groups: OR<sup>1</sup>, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl which is optionally substituted by OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, halogen or phenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-bicycloalkyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-tricycloalkyl, where the last three groups may optionally be substituted by halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, CN, OR<sup>1</sup>, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from O, S and N, and phenyl, where phenyl and heterocyclyl optionally bear one or two substituents which are each independently selected from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>, CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-fluoroalkyl and halogen.